

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE:

Gallstone is one of most common digestive diseases, with incidence ranging from 10 to 20%. Acute Cholecystitis is major morbidity following Gallstone. Hence in our study by defining the pattern and type of the gallstone, and establishing correlation with severity of acute cholecystitis we will open new windows for further investigations in the future helping in implementing the non-surgical interventions measures

METHODS:

A prospective was done between January 2016 to September 2016. Fifty patients diagnosed as acute calculous cholelithiasis in Department of General Surgery, Govt. Royapettah Hospital were included in the study. Full history, clinical examination, ultrasound abdomen and laboratory blood, after which cholecystectomy was done and gall stones were subjected to biochemical analysis.

RESULTS:

In our study, Highest incidence were in the fifth decade, with increase incidence in female, pain and fever were most common symptom. Gallstones analysis showed mixed stone in 76% of the cases and pigment stones in 16% of the cases as the most common variety.

Most of them (78%) were associated with grade one acute calculous cholelithiasis

CONCLUSION:

In our study we have found that Biochemical analysis of Gallstone show there is no correlation between the type of gall stones and severity of acute calculous Cholelithiasis by CHI SQUARE test.

Key Words: Cholelithiasis, acute calculous Cholecystitis.